APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/306,189	05/06/1999	MICHAEL RICHARD COOPER	AT9-98-920	3131

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EXAMINER
ROMERO, ALMARI DEL CARMEN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 04/09/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/306,189	COOPER ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Almari Romero	2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE **3** MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 March 2003* .

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-26* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

     If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

        1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

        3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

     a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Request for CPA and Preliminary

Amendment filed on 3/18/03, to the original application filed on 05/06/99.

2.   The rejection of claims 6-11, 17-22, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated

by Meltzer has been withdrawn as necessitated by amendment.

3.   The rejection of claims 1-5, 12-16, 23-24, and 26 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Meltzer and Day has been withdrawn in light of newly found art.

4.   Claims 1-26 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 5, 6, 12, 16, 17, 23, 24, 25, and 26 are

independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

6.   **Claims 5-11, 16-22, and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Meltzer et al. (USPN 6,226,675 B1 – filed on: 10/1998).

Regarding independent claims 5, 16, and 24, Meltzer discloses:

A method, data processing system, and computer program product on a computer readable

medium of translating a markup language element into a source code statement, comprising:

parsing a document type definition file for the markup language (Meltzer on col. 23, lines 38-60: teaches parsing document type of XML format);

parsing a markup language element from a markup language file (Meltzer on col.23, lines 38-60: teaches parsing elements and attributes from XML);

selecting an element defined in the document type definition file that is equivalent to the markup language element from the markup language file (Meltzer on col.23, lines 17-60: teaches elements (selected) and attributes from XML DTD to be translated from the form of a JAVA object);

generating a source code statement using an identifier of a routine within the selected element; writing the source code statement to an output file (Meltzer on col. 23, lines 17-60: teaches element retrieved from XML DTD; on col. 5, lines 1-9: teaches particular fields of a document are translated into JAVA objects; on col. 30, lines 55-61: teaches JAVA beans correspond to the logical structures in the DTD for transforming from XML to JAVA and from JAVA to XML).

Meltzer on col. 23, lines 17-37 and col. 25, line 52 – col. 26, line 9 teaches a listener as a JAVA program (as routine) to listen for events to exploits the JAVA beans API for transforming the object (beans) into a format such as XML; each object becomes an element within that element each embedded method also becomes an element whose content is the value returned by invoking the method.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Meltzer to provide a JAVA listener to listen for events to

exploit JAVA beans API incorporated as a routine, in order to enable diverse and flexible

implementations of transaction processes of filtering and responding to incoming documents.

Regarding independent claims 6, 17, and 25, Meltzer discloses:

A method, data processing system, and computer program product on a computer readable

medium of dynamically translating an application program into a markup language file (Meltzer

on col. 30, lines 55-61: teaches transforming JAVA into XML), comprising:

executing an application program (Meltzer on col. 23, lines 17-60: teaches the objects

would be transformed into format required by the receiving application);

parsing a document type definition file for a markup language (Meltzer on col. 23, lines

38-60: teaches parsing a document to retrieve DTD (document type));

during execution of said program application (on col. 23, lines 17-60: teaches running

listeners as JAVA functions); selecting an element defined in the document type definition file

based on a routine called by the application program (Meltzer on col. 23, lines 17-60: teaches

element retrieved from XML DTD; on col. 5, lines 1-9: teaches particular fields of a document

are translated into JAVA objects; on col. 30, lines 55-61: teaches JAVA beans correspond to the

logical structures in the DTD for transforming from XML to JAVA and from JAVA to XML) ;

and

writing the selected element to a markup language file (Meltzer on col. 23, lines 38-60:

teaches producing an output by received XML element).

Meltzer on col. 23, lines 17-37 and col. 25, line 52 – col. 26, line 9 teaches a listener as a

JAVA program (as routine called by the application program) to listen for events to exploits the

JAVA beans API for transforming the object (beans) into a format such as XML; each object

becomes an element within that element each embedded method also becomes an element whose

content is the value returned by invoking the method.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Meltzer to provide a JAVA listener to listen for events to

exploit JAVA beans API incorporated as routine called by the application program, in order to

enable diverse and flexible implementations of transaction processes of filtering and responding

to incoming documents.

Regarding dependent claims 7 and 18, Meltzer discloses:

wherein the element comprises an attribute list corresponding to parameters for the

routine (Meltzer on col.76, lines 33-67: teaches elements and attributes).

Regarding dependent claims 8 and 19, Meltzer discloses:

wherein the selected element written to the markup language file comprises an attribute

list corresponding to values for the parameters passed to the routine (Meltzer on col.76, lines 33-

67: teaches attributes values).

Regarding dependent claims 9 and 20, Meltzer discloses:

wherein the application program is written in Java programming language (Meltzer on

col. 5, lines 1-19: teaches JAVA).

Regarding dependent claims 10 and 21, Meltzer discloses:

wherein the routine is an extended class method (Meltzer on col.76, lines 33-67: teaches

JAVA classes, methods).

Regarding dependent claims 11 and 22, Meltzer discloses:

wherein the routine is a Graphics class method (Meltzer on col. 76, lines 33-67: teaches

JAVA classes, methods).

7.   **Claims 1-4, 12-15, 23-23, and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Meltzer, as applied to claims 5-11, 16-22, and 24-25 above, in view of Wu

et al. (USPN 5,987,256 – filed on 09/1997).

Regarding independent claims 1, 12, and 23, Meltzer discloses the invention substantially as

claimed as described *supra*. Meltzer discloses:

A method, data processing system, and a computer program product in a computer readable

medium of translating a source code statement written in a programming language into a markup

language (Meltzer on col. 23, lines 38-60 and col. 30, lines 55-61: teaches transforming JAVA

into XML), comprising:

parsing a document type definition file for a markup language (Meltzer on col. 23, lines

38-60: teaches parsing document type of XML format);

selecting an element defined in the document type definition file based on an association

between the element and an identifier of a routine in said source code statement (Meltzer on col.

23, lines 17-60: teaches element retrieved from XML DTD; on col. 5, lines 1-9: teaches

particular fields of a document are translated into JAVA objects; on col. 25, line 52 – col. 26,

line 9: teaches each object becomes an element within that element each embedded method also

becomes an element whose content is the value returned by invoking the method; on col. 30,

lines 55-61: teaches JAVA beans correspond to the logical structures in the DTD for

transforming from XML to JAVA and from JAVA to XML)

writing the selected element to a markup language file (Meltzer on col. 23, lines 38-60:

teaches elements of a document produces output and output is translated to the format of an

output document).

However, Meltzer does not explicitly disclose, "parsing said source code statement from

a source code file".

Wu et al. (Wu.) on col. 2, lines 43-55, col. 4, lines 25-29, col. 17, lines 34-66, and col. 18,

lines 35-48: teaches parsing JAVA file consisting of bytes codes; object specifying functions of

the JAVA bytecode data set.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have modified Wu into Meltzer to provide a way to parse JAVA

bytecodes from a JAVA file, as taught by Wu, incorporated into the JAVA object or functions of

Meltzer, in order to automatically translate JAVA to a format suitable for rendering on a thin

client environment.

Regarding dependent claims 2 and 13, Meltzer discloses:

wherein the source code statement comprises parameters for the routine and wherein the

element comprises an attribute list corresponding to the parameters (Meltzer on col. 76, lines 33-

67: teaches associating JAVA Bean with the elements and attributes from the DTD).

Regarding dependent claims 3 and 14, Meltzer discloses:

wherein the selected element written to the markup language file comprises an attribute

list of values for the parameters passed to the routine (Meltzer on col.76, lines 33-67: teaches

attributes values from XML DTD).

Regarding dependent claims 4 and 15, Meltzer discloses:

wherein the routine is a procedure, subroutine, function, method, class, or software object (Meltzer on col.76, lines 33-67: teaches JAVA Bean (JAVA classes, method)).

Regarding independent claim 26, Meltzer discloses:

A method of translating a source code statement written in a programming language into a markup language, the method comprising the computer-implemented steps of:

parsing a grammar input file for a markup language (Meltzer on col. 23, lines 38-60 and col. 28, lines 57-65: teaches parsing DTD (grammar of documents));

selecting a language syntax construct defined in the grammar input file base on an association between the language syntax construct and an identifier of a routine in the source code statement (Meltzer on col.10, lines 29-45 and col. 79, lines 34-62: teaches XML syntax translation into JAVA Bean); and

writing the selected language syntax construct to a markup language file (Meltzer on col. 23, lines 38-60: teaches elements of a document produces output and output is translated to the format of an output document and col. 79, lines 34-62: teaches XML syntax).

However, Meltzer does not explicitly disclose, "parsing a source code statement from a source code file".

Wu et al. (Wu.) on col. 2, lines 43-55, col. 4, lines 25-29, col. 17, lines 34-66, and col. 18, lines 35-48: teaches parsing JAVA file consisting of bytes codes; object specifying functions of the JAVA bytecode data set.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Wu into Meltzer to provide a way to parse JAVA bytecodes from a JAVA file, as taught by Wu, incorporated into the JAVA object or functions of

Meltzer, in order to automatically translate JAVA to a format suitable for rendering on a thin

client environment.

Response to Arguments

8.   Since Applicant has provided not arguments, no response from the Examiner is deemed
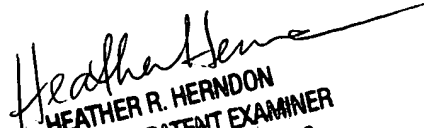
necessary at this time.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Almari Romero whose telephone number is (703) 305-5945. The examiner

can normally be reached on Mondays - Fridays (7:30am - 4:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (703) 308-5186. The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239 for regular

communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

AR
April 4, 2003

HEATHER R. HERNDON
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